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INTERNATIONALLY-DISTRIBUTED SINO-SOVIET BLOC PROPAGANDA FORGERIES

1 January 1957 to 1 July 1959

In the period 1 January 1957 through June 1959 a total of 31 propaganda forgeries of known or apparent Soviet bloc origin were distributed to targets outside the country in which they first appeared. Attachment 1 is a list of these forgeries, in alphabetical order.

Surfacing

Attachment 2 is a chart of the forgeries, in the order in which they were surfaced. As indicated therein, the 31 separate forgeries have appeared chronologically as follows:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
1st quarter:	2	1	2
2nd quarter:	0	6	0
3rd quarter:	6	7	
4th quarter:	3	4	
	<u>11</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>2 (first 6 months)</u>

An odd characteristic of the 31 forgeries as a whole is that they rarely come singly. Of the total of 31 separate forgeries 24 were clearly established by their content as preludes to or "confirmation" of other forgeries. Following these lines of interconnection, the 24 individual forgeries emerge as the component parts of 9 separate multiple-forgery campaigns. Attachment 3 is a chart of the 9 campaigns, in chronological order of appearance.

During the first half of 1959, no new forgery campaigns were reported, although 2 new forgeries were surfaced--one continuing a campaign begun in 1958 and the other not connected with any preceding forgeries.

The charts show only material which presents the "secret documents" concerned as authentic. The campaigns are frequently picked up for comment by the Western press services, but always with some sort of warning that the material is probably false.

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Geographic pattern in surfacing

Of the 11 forgeries surfaced in 1957 two made their first appearance in media located within the Soviet bloc in Europe: The ROCKEFELLER LETTER was surfaced in the official Party daily Neues Deutschland on 15 February 1957 and its sequel, the WALLIS MEMORANDUM, appeared in the same publication on 10 March 1957. A third, the O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER, was never published but was mailed direct to its target from West Germany in July 1957.

The remaining 8 of the total of 11 forgeries known to have been surfaced in 1957 made their bow in the weekly newspaper Hitu, in Bombay, India. Thus, in 1957, one forgery was surfaced by "black" mailing and all the others by publication in Neues Deutschland and Hitu--a total of only 3 surfacing channels in a total of 3 countries.

The 1957 simplicity of surfacing methods and areas was not repeated in 1958 and the first half of 1959. In that period, 20 forgeries were surfaced, using more than 12 different countries as surfacing points. Only 3 of the surfacing countries were within the Soviet bloc--East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The forgeries surfaced within the Bloc account for 8 of the 1958-59 total of 20. Principal reliance was still placed upon East Germany (3 forgeries surfaced in the official Party daily Neues Deutschland and one by the official East German press agency ADN). Czechoslovakia, however, was a close runner-up, surfacing one forgery in the official Czech Party daily Rude Pravo, in Prague and one through the official Czech press agency CTM, plus a third which was mailed "black" by the Czech intelligence service to Czech emigres prior to its replay in overt Communist media. In 1959, Hungary joined the list of Bloc countries used for surfacing forgeries, when the official Hungarian press agency MTI on 4 March introduced the first of the Bloc forgeries to concern itself with the part of Africa that lies below the Sahara.

Outside the Bloc, the Indian weekly Hitu was used in surfacing only one of the 1958-59 forgeries, while a series of 4 were surfaced by the Soviet Embassy in London, 2 appeared in Egypt (both in the Cairo daily Al-Ahram), 2 in Burma (both in the small Burmese-language newspaper The Mirror), 1 in Iraq (RADIO SAUDAD), 1 in Lebanon (the newspaper Al-Nass, which at that time was outlawed and circulated clandestinely) and 1 was never published but made its covert appearance in several Middle Eastern countries at about the same time. Thus, of the total of 20 forgeries surfaced in 1958-59, seventeen were surfaced by overt publications--7 within the Bloc and 10 outside--while three were surfaced through covert operations--1 in Western Europe and 2 in the Middle East.

In addition to the forgeries listed in the charts and discussed above, there were a number which were delivered directly to single targets by clandestine means, and which are omitted from this discussion for source protection.

The 31 forgeries have been surfaced in three forms:

Purported facsimile reproduction.....	17
Use of alleged text or quotations therefrom.....	8
Allegation of availability of the documents, but with no effort to publish either "facsimile" or text.....	6

Replay

As stated above, the 31 forgeries fall, by subject and treatment in subsequent replay, into 9 multiple-forgery campaigns and 7 single forgeries. Five of the single forgeries were surfaced in overt media and received little or no replay of any kind. The other 2 were surfaced covertly, by direct, anonymous mailing to individual addressees. One of these 2 was mailed direct to a single target, while the other, after surfacing by direct mail to a number of Czech emigres throughout Western Europe and the United States, was given subsequent replay by quotation in West-European CP newspapers and a pro-Regime Czech publication in the United States.

Of the 9 multiple-forgery campaigns, only 3 were handled through overt media from start to finish. The others were surfaced and replayed through a combination of overt, semi-covert, covert and official channels. The semi-covert and covert channels used in replay of the forgery campaigns included mailing "black"--i.e., anonymously or with fictitious return addresses; relay through rumor campaigns and false intelligence reports; relay by clandestine radio and clandestinely-distributed newspapers. The most conspicuous of the official channels used were the surfacing of a series of four fraudulent "U. S. Pilot letters" by the Soviet Embassy in London at intervals from July through September 1958, as a part of the replay on the forged HERRY letter; and the distribution of the forged HENRYTHREE CIRCULAR by the UAR Embassy in various European and Middle Eastern capitals in July and August 1958. Overt press and radio media used for replay of the 1957-59 forgeries after surfacing have included:

Media within the Sino-Soviet Bloc

USSR

The overt role of the USSR in surfacing propaganda forgeries has been limited to a prelude to the HENRY LETTEN which was supplied by Nikita KHRUSHCHEV and the surfacing of the four "U. S. Pilot Letters" by the Soviet Embassy in London as "confirmation" of the same forgery. RADIO MOSCOW and TASS, however, have played by far the preponderant role in overt replay of the forgeries to target audiences all over the world. The overt media most often used in replay of the 1957-59 forgeries have been:

RADIO MOSCOW (domestic and, chiefly, foreign broadcasts)
TASS (domestic and, chiefly, foreign news releases)

Pravda
Izvestia

Less frequently, replay has been observed in:

Soviet Russia
Moscow News
Daily Soviet Press Review (published in Moscow,
in English, by SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU)

1 book (The State of Israel, Its Situation and Policies, in Russian, 147 pages, published in fall of 1958 by the State Publishing House for Political Literature, was a vehicle for replay of the propaganda forgery on the "Secret Strategic Plan of the Israeli Army," which had been surfaced a year earlier in the book, Bagger of Israel, published by Elita, in Bombay.)

East Germany

Overt East German media (Neues Deutschland and ADN) have surfaced several of the forgeries, while the clandestine "VOX RADIO" (located in Leipzig but claiming to be an opposition radio located in Turkey) broadcast a description of the HENRY LETTEN CIRCULAR three months before that forgery was surfaced, and East German intelligence facilities have been used in covert distribution of several others. The role of the overt East German propaganda media in replay has been limited, however, to their replay to East and West Germany, through the following media:

News Deutschland (official SED daily, published in East Berlin)
DEUTSCHLANDSSENDUNG (State radio)
ADN (official press agency)

Czechoslovakia

Czech intelligence facilities have been used in the covert distribution of several of the forgeries, and overt Czech propaganda media (Rude Pravo and the press agency CTI) have been used for surfacing two of them. In overt replay, however, the Czech role, like that of East Germany, has been a subsidiary one. Use of overt Czech media in replay has included:

Rude Pravo (official CP daily in Prague)
CTI (official press agency; used to replay the BERNARD LETTER, which Rude Pravo had just surfaced, to its West European outlets)

Rumania

Rumania has appeared in the covert distribution circuit on at least one occasion--replay of the false "POWERS ORDER" to audiences in Spain via the clandestine radio ESPANA INDEPENDIENTE, which claims to be in Spain but is actually located near Bucharest. With one exception (replay of another forgery to Europe by RADIO BUCHAREST), however, the role of Rumanian media in overt replay has been limited to domestic audiences.

Communist China

No forgeries surfaced in CHICOM media have so far been reported. In overt replay to audiences outside its own territory, however, the role of CHICOM propaganda media has been second only to that of the USSR media:

RADIO PEKING has been used for replay to Asian audiences as well as those in China. In one instance--the two BERNARD LETTER forgeries on alleged U. S. plans to assassinate CHUNG Kai-shek--the only replay was by RADIO PEKING, in Mandarin to Taiwan.
NCNA (official CHICOM press agency) has also been used frequently for replay, particularly to its outlets in Europe and North Africa.

Other Bloc countries

No other members of the Sino-Soviet bloc have so far been reported as aiding the overt replay of the internationally-distributed propaganda forgeries.

Overt Media Outside the Sino-Soviet Bloc Used in Surfacing and Replay

The press and radio media outside the Bloc which were used in surfacing and replay of the 1957-59 forgeries included:

Middle East

Egypt

During 1958, the disturbances in the Middle East and the coincidence of the UAR and Bloc anti-Western propaganda policies on this subject brought the UAR into close cooperation in surfacing and replay of the Bloc propaganda forgeries which were targeted at Middle Eastern audiences. Surfacing and covert replay through UAR facilities are mentioned above. Overt use of UAR media included the surfacing of 2 forgeries in the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram for subsequent replay in both Bloc and UAR media, plus heavy local press replay and local and Middle Eastern RADIO CAIRO replay on the MOUNTREE CIRCULAR. (It should perhaps be added that during 1958 several other forgeries in the anti-Western and anti-Israeli campaign were surfaced and replayed through UAR media only, without entering the Bloc overt distribution channels.)

India

In 1957, the weekly newspaper Elita, in Bombay, was used for surfacing 8 of the total of 11 forgeries known to have appeared in that year. In 1958, Elita surfaced only one forgery—in allegation form only—but ran 3 replay articles on the ROCKEFELLER LETTER campaign, repeated replay on the ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF campaign, 2 articles in the HENRY LETTER campaign and replay on the MOUNTREE CIRCULAR.

It should be noted that Elita has functioned as a pro-Bloc (not consistently pro-CP) propaganda sheet for the past several years and, since 1955, as a pro-NASER propaganda vehicle as well. During the late 1958-early 1959 propaganda disagreement between USSR and NASER Elita has attempted to play the role of peacemaker. As of the end

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of June 1959 the paper was still running pro-Sino propaganda, anti-Western plot charges and so forth, but no surfacing or replay of propaganda forgeries has been run in its pages since December 1958.

Another little pro-Soviet newspaper, The Daily Times, replayed the ROCKFELLER LETTER campaign in 1958.

Iraq

The only known appearance of Iraqi propaganda media in the distribution of forgeries was the surfacing, in a RADIO BAHDAD news broadcast on 11 Aug 58, of the allegation which seems to have been a prelude to the "John H" letter campaign which was surfaced a few days later in Lebanon.

Syria

Prior to the formation of the UAR, the only known appearance of Syrian media in the forgery circuit was a replay article on the ROCKFELLER LETTER which appeared in the Damascus newspaper Al Naba in March 1957.

Lebanon

The "John H" letter of August 1958 was surfaced in the newspaper Al-Naba, which at that time was outlawed and was receiving only clandestine distribution. The paper was believed to be closely connected with the Cairo newspaper Al-Naba, and had also been noted for its high pro-Soviet propaganda content.

Southeast Asia

Burma

The small Rangoon newspaper The Mirror, which at that time, at least, frequently ran pro-Sino propaganda material, was used in surfacing the two forgeries which constituted the TRUST LETTER campaign, in 1958.

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Indonesia

Replay articles on the TAIPEH CABLES series appeared in the small, pro-Blos Djakarta newspaper Berita Minggu (the ALLISON cable, or alleged U. S. plans to overthrow SUKARNO), and replay of the FROST LETTER was published in another small, pro-Blos Djakarta paper, Mintang Timur.

Western Hemisphere

United States

The Coska Slave forgery of 1958, unlike the usual run of internationally-distributed propaganda forgeries, was replayed by various West European CP newspapers. The only other known replay was in the non-CP but pro-Russia periodical Svobodna Ceskoslovensko in Chicago, Illinois.

The reason for the surfacing of several forgeries in a single campaign is apparently in some cases to lend weight to a major document by giving it advance publicity before launching and repeated "further confirmation" thereafter, and in others simply to prolong the useable lifetime of a propaganda campaign based upon a major forgery. The lifetime of the 9 forgery campaigns has varied from a few weeks to almost two years, as follows:

<u>Campaign</u>	<u>No. of forgeries used</u>	<u>Duration from prelude or surfacing of first forgery to latest replay date in campaign</u>
ROCKEFELLER	2 (Rockefeller letter and Dulles memo)	21 months (15 Feb 57 to 4 Nov 58)
ISRAELI GEN. STAFF	2 ("Strategic Plan" and Ben Gurion/Eisenhower correspondence)	25 months (Mar 57 to Apr 59)
TAIPEH	5 (2 Hankin, 2 Allison 1 State Dept)	7 months (14 Sept 57 to 6 Apr 58)
HERRY	6 (HERRY letter; 4 U.S. pilot letters; 1 POWERS ORDER)	13 months (22 Nov 57 to late Dec 58)
HOOVER	2 (Hoover and 1 other)	1 month (22 Jan to late Feb 58)

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FROST	2 (Frost and Sjamsuddin)	3 months (22 Mar to 1 July 58)
SUMMIT CIE.	2 (State Directive and Ehrhard letter)	1½ months (22 May to 7 July 58)
ROUNTREE	2 (Rountree and Murphy)	11 months (9 Apr 58 to mid-Mar 59)
U.S. SOLDIERS IN LEBANON	2 ("John H" and Paratroopers in Lebanon)	½ month (11-28 Aug 58)

Target Pattern

On the basis of their content plus relative volume of replay throughout the world, the 9 multiple-forgery campaigns show a pattern of annual targeting definite enough to suggest that these forgeries, surfaced and distributed through all the Bloc and non-Bloc channels discussed above, must be not only centrally planned but allocated on some sort of annual geographic basis. The nine campaigns surfaced in 1957 and 1958 were targeted as follows:

<u>Primary Target</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Worldwide	1	1
Middle East	1	2*
Asia	1	1
Europe	1	1
	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

(*One of the two 1958 campaigns targeted at Middle Eastern audiences was the brief "U.S. Soldiers in Lebanon" series, which was topical and could not, of course, have been planned long in advance)

Of the 7 forgeries of 1957-59 which were not connected with multiple-forgery campaigns, 3 were targeted at Asia, 2 at Africa (Sudan in Dec 58 and East Africa in Mar 59) and 2 at Europe (1 at Czech emigres, the other at the French Government).

Of all the internationally-distributed propaganda forgeries reported from 1 January 1957 through the first half of 1959, there has been occasional replay to North America and Latin American, but no forgeries have been reported as surfaced in or targeted primarily at countries of the Western Hemisphere.

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Thus, of the total of 9 campaigns surfaced in the period 1957-59, 5 have been targeted at Middle Eastern and Asian audiences and 2 at worldwide audiences, making a total of 7 of the 9 campaigns targeted wholly or in part at audiences in the industrially underdeveloped areas of the world.

Building a multiple-forgery campaign - the BERRY LETTER as an example

One of the most elaborate of the multiple-forgery campaigns of the 1957-59 period was the BERRY LETTER propagandizing against the SAC flights and beginning with Nikita KHRUSHCHEV himself. (Whether the KHRUSHCHEV contribution was launched as the opening step in a previously planned propaganda campaign or simply happened to be drawn upon as source material by the writer of the forged BERRY LETTER is unknown.)

Prelude

In the TASS release quoting KHRUSHCHEV's 22 November 1957 interview with three American journalists (William Randolph Hearst, Jr., Frank Conniff and Robert Conscience), KHRUSHCHEV was quoted as follows: "I would like to express my views with regard to statements made by certain representatives of military circles and published in the press. It was reported that, allegedly, a part of the American bomber force, with hydrogen and atomic bombs, is constantly in the air and always ready to strike against the Soviet Union. Reports have it that one-half of the planes are in the air. This is very dangerous. Such a situation serves as an illustration of the extent of the military psychosis in the United States. When planes with hydrogen bombs take off that means that many people will be in the air piloting them. There is always the possibility of a mental blackout when the pilot may take the slightest signal as a signal for action and fly to the target that he had been instructed to fly to. Under such conditions a war may start purely by chance, since retaliatory action would be taken immediately. DOES THIS NOT GO TO SHOW THAT IN SUCH A CASE A WAR MAY START AS A RESULT OF A SHEEN MISUNDERSTANDING, A DERANGEMENT IN THE NORMAL PSYCHIC STATE OF A PERSON, WHICH MAY HAPPEN TO ANYBODY? Such a horrible possibility must be excluded. It may be that both sides will be against war, and yet war may still start as a result of the military psychosis whipped up in the United States."

"Hearst: That is a very interesting idea. I had not heard of such things. I personally am not a military man, but I do not think that half of our planes are in the air. Mr. Conscience here suggests that it may be one-third.

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"KHROSCHCHEV: EVEN IF ONLY ONE PLANE WITH ONE ATOMIC OR ONE HYDROGEN BOMB WERE IN THE AIR, IN THIS CASE, TOO, IT WOULD BE NOT THE GOVERNMENT BUT THE PILOT WHO COULD DECIDE THE QUESTION OF WAR." (Underlining supplied to indicate statements on which the BERRY LETTER was apparently based.)

Basic forgery

Some five months after the above interview, on 7 May 1958, the official East German CP daily Neues Deutschland surfaced the forgery shown on the accompanying chart as the BERRY LETTER. It was ostensibly a report by Assistant Defense Secretary Frank B. BERRY to Defense Secretary Neil McELROY. The letter stated that 67.3 percent of all U. S. Air Force flight personnel had been found to be psychoneurotic, a condition which led to all sorts of phobias, unaccountable animosity and other irrational behavior. It mentioned excessive drinking, drug-taking, sexual excesses and perversions and constant card-playing as further evidence of the general breakdown, adding that "moral depression is a typical condition of all crew members making flights with atomic and H-bombs."

Supplementary forgeries

Having thus provided "official evidence" that KHROSCHCHEV's "pilot who could decide the question of war" was, in two-thirds of all cases, mentally unstable, the planners of the BERRY LETTER methodically supplied "examples." The first was a plane crash in England, reported as a news item on 17 June and tied with the BERRY LETTER by RADIO MOSCOW on 18 June. (The crash may actually have occurred. This point has never been fully checked.) The second was the "U. S. Pilot letter" released to the Western press by the Soviet Embassy in London on 3 July and tied with the BERRY LETTER and the Morgan crash by RADIO MOSCOW on 4 July. The "U. S. Pilot Letter" and its release by the Soviet Embassy attracted extensive comment in the non-Communist press of the West. No doubt in the hope of repeating this delightful burst of publicity, the Soviet Embassy in London released two more "U. S. Pilot Letters" on 9 or 10 July and still another on 15 September 1958. These were virtually ignored by the press.

On 2 October 1958 the campaign was given another push when Neues Deutschland published an article claiming that the indiscretion of a U. S. Air Force officer stationed in West Germany had disclosed the recent issuance of a secret order by SAC chief General POWERS, forbidding any flights over U. S. territory by planes carrying nuclear loads. Eloc replay promptly tied this alleged order with the BERRY letter and, in this connection, it was replayed through various Eloc propaganda media.

Propaganda forgeries used to support specific Eltec psychological warfare operations

The majority of the forgeries so far reported have, on the basis of their content and of subsequent reply use, quite obviously been launched as "documentary confirmation" of propaganda claims which were being promoted through conventional Eltec propaganda channels of the same period. In a few cases, however, individual forgeries have been surfaced as support for specific emigre-harassment or other psychological warfare operations which were of known Eltec intelligence-service origin.

One example in this category was the O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER, which was never published but was mailed "black" to an individual target--the French Government--in July 1957. The letter was addressed to the State Department in Washington, and carried the typewritten "signature" of Elin O'SHAUGHNESSY, Chief of the Political Division of the American Embassy in West Germany. A copy was mailed to the French Ambassador in West Germany. The letter called the attention of "the State Department" to the activity of reactionary ultranationalist groups in West Germany, and advised that the U. S. Government support these groups and use them. In the context of the period in which it was mailed, the forgery was obviously expected to suggest to the French Government that the U. S. Government viewed with favor West German organizations like the one that was at that time receiving extensive publicity in the French press. One of the biggest news stories of the summer of 1957 in France was the terrorist murder of Mme. TREMKAUD, the wife of the Prefet de Police at Strasbourg. Mme. TREMKAUD had been killed by a bomb mailed to her husband in the guise of a gift package of cigars, and the French press over the following weeks emphasized the growing conviction of the investigating authorities that there was a connection between this covertly-mailed bomb and a flood of particularly vicious hate letters mailed at the same time to various French officials and private individuals in Paris and in Alsace-Lorraine. The letters carried the 'signature' of a purported West German neo-fascist group calling itself the KAMPFVERBAND FÜR EIN UNABHÄNGIGES DEUTSCHLAND and demanding that Alsace-Lorraine be returned to Germany. (Other letters in the series had been sent, at various times, to Americans stationed in Germany--including Elin O'SHAUGHNESSY.) It has since been established that the KAMPFVERBAND is a phantom organization, existing only as a signature placed on letters and leaflets which are prepared by the East German foreign-intelligence service and mailed in France and West Germany by couriers sent from East Germany for

that purpose. Bloc cooperation in promotion of psychological warfare campaigns was, incidentally, pointed up in connection with this campaign, when in May 1958 a long RADIO MOSCOW broadcast to France, in French, warned French listeners against the nefarious activities of the "West German" KAMPFVERBAND FUER EIN UNAHHANGIGES DEUTSCHLAND, and strongly implied that this "neo-fascist" group was secretly supported by the West German Government.

Another example was the Ceske Slovo forgery of 1958. Ceske Slovo is a bona fide Czech emigre newspaper, published in Munich. In June 1958 a forged newspaper purporting to be the July 1958 issue of Ceske Slovo was mailed "black" from Munich and Vienna to some current and some former subscribers of the real newspaper. Two genuine mailing lists were used. One was an out-of-date list obtained several years earlier, and the other was an up-to-date list obtained through burglary of the offices of the real Ceske Slovo. The anti-Regime Czech emigre press, including Ceske Slovo itself, at once warned its readers of the forgery, but material from the forged edition was replayed as authentic in various West European CP newspapers in July 1958, in the official Czech CP daily Rude Pravo in August 1958, and in the non-Party but pro-Regime Czech-language periodical Svobodne Ceskoslovensko, in Chicago, Illinois, in its September 1958 issue. (It might be added that this is the only example that has so far come to our attention of dependence upon Western CP media for replay of an internationally-distributed propaganda forgery. The CP press in various Western countries has frequently picked up non-Communist press service (AP, UPI, AFP, etc.) dispatches on Bloc forgeries, but has run the Western stories complete, with the press service indications that the material might be fraudulent, and has shown no disposition to develop the campaigns for the benefit of its own readers.)

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Two cables, surfaced in the 28 September 1957 issue of Blitz. Purportedly sent by U.S. Ambassador ALLISON, in Indonesia, to the U.S. Embassy in Taipei. The first reported on "the necessity of increasing military aid" to the rebel forces in Indonesia, while the second was a "progress report" on U.S. efforts to overthrow President SUKARNO. The second closed with a note on details of packaging arms shipments for smuggling to the dissident DARUL ISLAM leaders in Indonesia. Surfaced in Blitz, 28 September 1957.

BERRY LETTER

Letter purportedly written by U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Frank B. BERRY to Defense Secretary Neil Mc ELROY on 27 March 1958. The letter was a "confidential report" to Secretary Mc ELROY, stating that medical examinations had shown that 67.3 per cent of all U.S. Air Force flight personnel were psychoneurotic (alcoholics, sex perverts, etc.) due to the strain of flying with atomic bomb loads. Surfaced in Neuen Deutschland, 7 May 1958.

BEN GURION/EISENHOWER CORRESPONDENCE

"Secret letters which Israeli Premier BEN GURION has exchanged with President EISENHOWER since about 16 July, i.e., two days after the revolution in Iraq, and continuing to date." Surfaced in Cairo daily Al Ahram, with the above introduction, on 3 October 1958. Tied by subsequent replay with the ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF campaign.

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BISHOP DIRECTIVE

Allegation, in Blitz of 13 July 1957, of the existence of a State Department directive to Ambassador BISHOP, in Thailand, ordering him to use all local U.S. intelligence facilities "to screen the loyalties of the King and his Government members."

CESKE SLOVO

Forgery of an entire issue of a bona fide Czech emigre newspaper, Ceske Slovo, which is published by Czech emigres in Munich. The forged issue announced that Ceske Slovo was going out of existence because its editors were disillusioned with the West, and carried other anti-Western propaganda. Mailed "black", June 1958.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK LETTER TO EISENHOWER

Blitz of 13 December 1958 reported that CHIANG Kai-shek had recently written a letter to President EISENHOWER, warning that "every third soldier" in the CHINAT Army was disloyal.

DULLES MEMORANDUM

"Secret memorandum" allegedly written by U. S. Secretary of State DULLES to President EISENHOWER, stating that the real objective of U. S. policy in the Middle East was to suppress national independence movements and to establish the U. S. in the colonial role previously occupied by Great Britain and France. Surfaced in an article on the ROCKEFELLER LETTER. The article ended, "It is clear that the (DULLES) memorandum met with the agreement

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of the National Security Council and served as a basis for the so-called EISENHOWER DOCTRINE." Surfaced in Neues Deutschland, 10 March 1957.

ERHARD LETTER

Letter allegedly written by Ludwig ERHARD, West German Minister of Economics, to Chancellor ADENAUER, reporting that "the highest representatives of the West German armament industry support ADENAUER's policy of remilitarization without reserve and emphatically ask ADENAUER to frustrate all attempts toward a relaxation of international tension, to prevent the convening of the Summit Conference, and to reject along with the U. S., the policy of peaceful coexistence." Surfaced in Rude Pravo (Prague), 22 May 1958.

FROST LETTER

Letter allegedly written by Rear Admiral Laurence FROST, Chief of U. S. Naval Intelligence Bureau, to Indonesian rebel leader KAWILARANG. The letter "told the rebels not to despair just because the U. S. issued statements expressing, on the surface, non-interference in the Indonesian civil war," and added, "We will continue giving assistance to you through Taiwan and the Philippines and other channels." Surfaced in The Mirror, Rangoon, 3 June 1958.

HOOVER LETTER

Purportedly written by former U. S. Under Secretary of State Herbert HOOVER, Jr., to "the American capitalist CURTIS who is now in Venezuela." The letter is a confidential offer to CURTIS of the job of directing the

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U.S. Government program for wresting control of the Sahara oil fields away from France and obtaining ownership for U.S. oil companies instead. (The letter did not show the identity of the addressee, which was supplied editorially, as above, by Neues Deutschland in surfacing the forgery.) Surfaced in Neues Deutschland 22 January 1958.

ISRAELI GENERAL STAFF PLAN

Two phases: The first was launched as a rumor campaign, in Europe and the Middle East, that the French and Israeli General Staffs were working together on a plan for joint Israeli/French action against Egypt. Rumors March-April 1957.

The second -- tied with the first in later replay -- was a propaganda forgery entitled "Strategic Plan of the Israeli Army for 1956-57 -- Translated from the original in Hebrew," published in a booklet entitled "Dagger of Israel" by Blitz, in Bombay, in fall of 1957. The "Strategic Plan" purported to show Israel planning to seize the territories of all its Arab neighbors.

"JOHN H" LETTER

Letter which in the Beirut Al-Masna and subsequent CHICOM versions was signed "JOHN H" but in the Soviet replay versions was signed "JOHNSON". Letter purported to be written to members of the U.S. Army Task Force in Lebanon by an officer in the 75th U.S. Engineer Battalion, saying, "I arrived together with a group of American officers from Munich on 27 July.... A few days ago we received orders to remain in Lebanon for 15 months to insure U.S. security and tranquility. In addition to this, it is intended to carry out large-scale technical work in Lebanon for turning the Riyaq and Al-Qualyat airports into bases for

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American planes with atomic weapons. Five sites for the launching of rockets will be built on the Syrian-Lebanese frontier...." Surfaced in Beirut Al-Masna 25 August 1958.

KISHI/DULLES PACT

Blitz of 12 October 1957 alleged the existence of a secret pact between Japanese Premier KISHI and Secretary of State DULLES "to permit use of Japanese troops anywhere in Asia."

MURPHY LETTER

Letter addressed to U.S. Ambassador McCLINTOCK in Lebanon and purportedly written by Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert MURPHY. The letter "assured" Ambassador McCLINTOCK that "NASSER is not the man we shall support" since "you are right to note that we have nothing in common with NASSER and his kind...." Mailed "black" at various points in the Middle East in March 1959.

O'SHAUGHNESSY LETTER

Letter purportedly written to the State Department by Eilm O'SHAUGHNESSY, Chief of the Political Division of the American Embassy in West Germany. The letter called the attention of the reader to the activity of reactionary ultranationalist groups in West Germany and advised that the U.S. Government support and use these groups. Mailed "black", in West Germany in July 1957.

POWERS ORDER

Allegation that "a U.S. pilot stationed in West Germany" had, in the course of a conversation, disclosed details of a "secret order" by General Thomas POWERS, head of the Strategic Air Command, ordering planes with nuclear loads

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to fly only over foreign territory and not to endanger the American population by flying over the U.S. Surfaced in Neues Deutschland on 2 October 1959.

RANKIN CABLES (2)

Forged cables purportedly sent by U.S. Ambassador RANKIN, in Taipei, to the Secretary of State. They discussed methods of assassinating CHIANG Kai-shek and included a recommendation by Ambassador RANKIN that "Version 3" -- murder disguised as accident -- be used. Surfaced in Blitz on 21 September 1957.

ROCKEFELLER LETTER

Purportedly written to President EISENHOWER by Nelson A. ROCKEFELLER, outlining a plan for U.S. domination of the world through use of economic and military assistance pacts. The letter stressed the need to play up the economic rather than the military aspect of U.S. aid programs, in an obvious effort to discredit all future U.S. economic aid projects by identifying them as instruments of a U.S. plan for world domination. Surfaced in Neues Deutschland 15 February 1957.

ROUNTREE CIRCULAR

Purportedly a State Department circular sent by cable to U.S. diplomatic missions in the Middle East. "Signed" by Assistant Secretary of State William ROUNTREE. The document stated that one of the principal aims of U.S. policy in the Middle East was to split the UAR into its original Syrian and Egyptian components, to stop the growth of Egyptian influence, and to spoil Soviet-UAR relations. Surfaced in Al Ahram, Cairo, on 26 July 1958.

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SIAMSUDDIN LETTER

Allegedly written by rebel leader M. SIAMSUDDIN to U.S. Ambassador Mac ARTHUR in Tokyo, to "confirm" U.S. agreement to aid the Indonesian rebels. The letter began, "Your phone call proved to be real magic. The meeting... was very useful. We have agreed practically on all the details. Now, I hope, our ties will remain permanent and we will receive all necessary materials without delay...." Surfaced in The Mirror, in Burma, 15 May 1958.

STATE DEPARTMENT CABLE (TAIPEH SERIES)

Parported cable from the State Department to the U.S. Embassy in Taipei, stating that "Control over the armed forces of the Asian members of SEATO remains our prime objective" and outlining subversive steps to be taken in the SEATO area to achieve this aim. Surfaced in Blitz on 12 October 1957.

STATE DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVE ON SUMMIT MEETING

Allegedly a "secret instruction from the U.S. State Department to the chiefs of U.S. foreign missions abroad, explaining the U.S. policy of sabotaging negotiations for a Summit Conference." Surfaced by official East German news agency ADN on 7 June 1958.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

On 1 December 1958, the official Czechoslovakian press agency CTK sent out a release, crediting "the Cairo press" with publication of a report that the new Sudanese Government had found secret documents of the old Government, showing U.S. bribery of high Sudanese officials.

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U.S. PARATROOPER CABLES

Allegation only, in an 11 August 1958 news report on RADIO BAGHDAD that "In Lebanon, Saeb Salem has received a cable from four American paratroopers expressing their desire to volunteer in the people's forces."

U.S. PILOT LETTERS (4)

The first of the four "U.S. Pilot Letters" was purportedly written by a U.S. pilot stationed in England, threatening to drop an atomic bomb in the North Sea in order to alert English opinion to the dangers of an accidentally-triggered nuclear war. The three later letters were along the same lines, but differing in details of the threat made. All four were written in an obvious effort to "prove" the existence of the "psychoneurotic 67.3 per cent" on whom the BERRY LETTER had reported. All were released by the Soviet Embassy in London, July-September 1958.

WELENSKY DOCUMENT

Text allegedly "emanating from the office of the Prime Minister of the Central African Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Roy WELENSKY," and signed by "Alfred FINSANT, Head of the European organization of Central Africa, and Sir Roy WELENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland." The text stated that it had been officially decided that African nationalist prisoners were to be transferred to "another concentration camp where all those who would not express their resolution to break with African nationalism would be exterminated." Editorial comment added that "the other concentration camp" to which the document referred was the Hola camp in

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Kenya, and that "the African prisoners involved number about 80,000. If, after interrogation, they refuse to disown the Nationalist movement they will be thrown into ditches called 'poison wells' filled with poisoned water. Within a few days the poisoned water will penetrate the body and kill," and added that "The Cairo Bureau of the Kenya African Association states that according to their knowledge, 35 Africans have already been exterminated 'experimentally' by this procedure." Sourced by the official Hungarian press agency MTI on 4 March 1959.

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INDIVIDUAL FORGERIES DATED 1 Jan 57 to 1 June 59

Attachment 2

Page 1

(Listed in order of first appearance of campaign of which each is a part)

Forgery	Campaign of which this forgery is a part	Campaign first mentioned in propaganda channels	Individual Forgery			
			Allegedly written	UN	Surfaced in	Form
<u>Surfaced 1957</u>						
1. ROCKEFELLER LETTER	ROCKEFELLER		Jan 56	15 Feb 57	East Germany (<u>Neues Deutschland</u>)	Facsimile
2. DULLES MEMORANDUM	ROCKEFELLER		Dec 56	10 Mar 57	East Germany (<u>Neues Deutschland</u>)	Text quoted
3. O'DONAGHUESSY LETTER	None (but is part of an E. German psych warfare op)			5 July 57	West Germany (Covert mailing)	typed?
4. STANLEY DIRECTIVE	None			13 July 57	India (<u>Blitz</u>)	Allegation
5. RANNIN CABLE	TAIPEH SERIES	11 Sept 57 (<u>Blitz</u>)	4 Apr 57	21 Sept 57	India (<u>Blitz</u>)	Facsimile
6. RANNIN CABLE	TAIPEH SERIES	"	9 Apr 57	21 Sept 57	India (<u>Blitz</u>)	Facsimile
7. ALLISON CABLE	TAIPEH SERIES	"	18 Mar 57	26 Sept 57	India (<u>Blitz</u>)	Facsimile
8. ALLISON CABLE	TAIPEH SERIES	"	26 Mar 57	26 Sept 57	India (<u>Blitz</u>)	Facsimile
9. STATE DEPT CABLE	TAIPEH SERIES	"	21 Mar 57	12 Oct 57	India (<u>Blitz</u>)	Facsimile
10. KISHI/DULLES PACT	None			12 Oct 57	India (<u>Blitz</u>)	Allegation
11. TUNANIL GEN. STAFF STATE.	ISRAELI GEN. STAFF	Mar 57 (rumors in Europe & Africa)		Nov 57	India (Book, pub.)	"Translation from Hebrew"

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INDIVIDUAL FORGERIES SURFACED 1 Jan 57 to 1 June 59

Attachment 2

(Listed in order of first appearance of campaign of which each is a part)

Page 2

Forgery	Campaign of which this forgery is a part	Campaign first mentioned in propaganda channels	Individual Forgery			
			Allegedly written	Surfaced		
				On	In	Form
<u>Surfaced 1950</u>						
1. HOOVER LETTER	HOOVER		18 Oct 57	22 Jan 58	East Germany (<u>Neues Deutschland</u>)	Facsimile
2. BERRY LETTER	BERRY	22 Nov 57 (by KIRILLOVICH, in USSR)	27 Mar 58	7 May 58	East Germany (<u>Neues Deutschland</u>)	Facsimile
3. JAHANNADIN LETTER	PROST	22 Mar 58 (<u>Blitz</u> , India)	15 Mar 58	15 May 58	Burma (<u>The Mirror</u>)	Text
4. KRIMED LETTER	BURKIN CONF.			22 May 58	Czechoslovakia (<u>Rude Pravo</u>)	Facsimile
5. BERRY LETTER/PROST	BURKIN CONF.		Mar 58	7 June 58	East Germany (official news agency ADN)	Text
6. PROST LETTER	PROST			8 June 58	Burma (<u>The Mirror</u>)	Text
7. CZECH RADIO	None			15 June 58	West Germany (Covert mailing)	Forged 1/ of magazine
8. U.S. PILOT LETTER	BERRY		28 June 58	3 July 58	England (Soviet Embassy)	Photostat
9. U.S. PILOT LETTER	BERRY			9/10 July 58	England (Soviet Embassy)	Photostat
10. U.S. PILOT LETTER	BERRY			9/10 July 58	England (Soviet Embassy)	Photostat
11. BOURNEMER CIRCULAR	BOURNEMER	9 Apr 58 K. German radio	17 Apr 58	20 July 58	East Germany (<u>Neues Deutschland</u>), Cairo	Facsimile

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INDIVIDUAL FORGERIES SURFACED 1 Jan 57 to 1 June 59

(Listed in order of first appearance of campaign of which each is a part)

Attachment 2

Page 3

Forgery	Campaign of which this forgery is a part	Campaign first mentioned in propaganda channels	Allegedly written	Individual Forgery		
				When	Where	Form
12. U.S. PARASCHUTER	"U.S. SOLDIERS IN LEBANON"			11 Aug 58	Iraq (RADIO BAGHDAD)	Allegation
13. "JOHN W. LUTHER	"U.S. SOLDIERS IN LEBANON"		Between 27 July & 15 Aug 58	25 Aug 58	Lebanon (outlawed paper, Beirut Al-Jazeera)	Text?
14. U.S. PILOT LETTER	REDAIT		11 Sept 58	15 Sept 58	England (Soviet Embassy)	Photostat
15. POWERS ORDER	REDAIT		"May 58"	2 Oct 58	East Germany (Braun Deutschland)	Allegation
16. BEN GURION/RECOMMENDATION LETTER	Dr. BEN GURION		"16 July to 3 Oct 58"	3 Oct 58	Egypt (Al Ahram, Cairo)	Text?
17. TURAN COPY AIDS	None			1 Dec 58	Czechoslovakia (official news agency CIT) (or Cairo press?)	Allegation
18. CHIANG KAI-SHEK LETTER	None			13 Dec 58	India (Hills)	Allegation
Surfaced 1959						
1. MURPHY LETTER	FOUNTAIN		4 Dec 58	Mar 59	Covert mailing in several Mid-East countries at same period	Photocopy
2. WELSHBY Document	None			4 Mar 59	Press release of Hungarian press agency WTI, to Europe	Text

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PROPAGANDA FORGERY CAMPAIGNS, 1 Jan 57 to 1 June 59

Attachment 3

(Listed in order of first mention in propaganda media)

Campaign	Duration (from 1st mention to final replay)	Primary Target Area	Surfacing Methods Used	Surfacing Areas Used	Basic Forgery	Supplementary Forgery
1957						
ROCKEFELLER LETTER	15 Feb 57 to Nov 58	World	Overt	E. Germany	ROCKEFELLER LETTER	1: DULLES MEMORANDUM
ISRAELI GEN. STAFF	Mar 57 to Apr 59	ME	Overt & Covert	Middle East and Europe	STRATEGIC PLAN OF ISR. GEN. STAFF	1: BEN GURION/ EISENHOWER C. U.S.
TAIPEH CABLES	14 Sept 57 to 6 Apr 58	Asia	Overt	Middle East	5 cables	0
BERRY LETTER	22 Nov 57 to Dec 58	Europe	Overt, Covert & Diplomatic	USSR (Khrushchev) E. Germany England	BERRY LETTER	5: 4 U.S. Pilot Letters POWERS ORDER
1958						
HOOVER LETTER	22 Jan 58 to late Feb 58	Europe	Overt & Covert	E. Germany	HOOVER LETTER	1: (Covert)
FROST LETTER	22 Mar 58 to 1 July 58	Asia	Overt	Burma	FROST LETTER	1: SAJMSUDDIN LETTER
DIR. ON SUMMIT CONF.	22 May 58 to 7 July 58	World	Overt	Czechoslovakia E. Germany	STATE DEPT DIR.	1: ERHARD LETTER
ROUNTREE CIRCULAR	9 Apr 58 to Mar 59	ME	Overt & Covert	Middle East	ROUNTREE CIRC.	1: MURPHY LETTER
U.S. SOLDIERS IN LEBANON	11 Aug 58 to 28 Aug 58	ME	Overt & Covert	Middle East	"JOHN H"	1: U.S. PARATROOPER IN LEBANON

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